

81834 to 81841. GOSSYPIUM spp. Malvaceae. Cotton.

From Tashkent, Turkestan, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Seeds presented by the Turkestan Plant Breeding Station. Received November 25, 1929.

81834 to 81839. GOSSYPIUM HERBACEUM L.

81834. No. 455 A. From West Pamirian.

81835. No. 2522 B. From Khoresm.

81836. No. 2929. From Khanabad, Afghanistan.

81837. No. 3101. From Khoresm.

81838. No. 5028. From Smyrna, Turkey.

81839. No. 7172. From Artysk, near Kashgar, Sinkiang, China.

81840 and 81841. GOSSYPIUM HIRSUTUM L. Upland cotton.

81840. No. 0100. *Navrotsky*.

81841. No. 1838. Bred by the Turkestan Plant Breeding Station by means of hybridization.

81842 and 81843. PERSEA AMERICANA Mill. (*P. gratissima* Gaertn. f.). Lauraceae. Avocado.

From Mexico. Scions collected by C. V. Newman, President, and George B. Hodgkin, Manager, Calavo Growers of California, Los Angeles, Calif. Received November 26, 1929.

81842. No. 1. *Atlisco*.

81843. No. 2. *Atlisco*.

81844. ANNONA RETICULATA L. Annonaceae. Sugar-apple.

From Papeete, Tahiti. Seeds presented by Dr. Gerrit P. Wilder. Received November 29, 1929.

A variety of custard-apple introduced into Tahiti 50 years ago by Mr. Goupil, a Frenchman who had a coconut plantation near Papeete. It has a white skin when ripe, and a creamy white, fine-grained pulp of excellent flavor.

81845. RICINODENDRON RAUTANENII Schinz. Euphorbiaceae.

From Mount Silinda, Melssetter District, Southern Rhodesia, Africa. Seeds presented by Dr. W. L. Thompson. Received September 19, 1929.

Muzgomo. A large tree, sometimes 3 or 4 feet in diameter, with delicious edible nuts, though the shell is hard and tough. The kernel is inclosed within a second hard shell within the outer shell.

For previous introduction see No. 50029.

81846 and 81847. LACHENALIA spp. Liliaceae. Cape-cowslip.

From Cape Town, Union of South Africa. Seeds purchased from Charles Howie & Co. Received November 30, 1929.

81846. LACHENALIA ORCHIOIDES (L.) Ait.

A herbaceous perennial with a bulb about an inch in diameter from which arise usually two strap-shaped, smooth, spotted leaves. The spike of cylindrical, white, yellow, or red flowers is borne on a spotted peduncle a foot high. Native to southern Africa.

81846 and 81847—Continued.**81847. LACHENALIA PUSTULATA Jacq.**

A herbaceous perennial with a bulb about half an inch in diameter and two fleshy, sword-shaped leaves, 9 inches long, having pustules on the upper surface. The white or reddish tinged campanulate flowers are borne in a dense raceme, 2 to 3 inches long, on a peduncle 6 inches long. Native to southern Africa.

81848. DIPELTA VENTRICOSA Hemsl. Caprifoliaceae.

From Keston, Kent, England. Plants purchased from G. Reuthe, Foxhill Hardy Plant Farm. Received December 5, 1929.

A deciduous shrub, 6 to 15 feet high, with downy young shoots and oval to ovate-lanceolate leaves 2 to 6 inches long. The bell-shaped flowers are about an inch long and borne on drooping pedicels at the end and in the leaf axils of short side shoots. The corolla is deep rose outside and paler within except in the throat, which is orange colored. Native to western China.

For previous introduction see No. 40176.

81849. PSIDIUM GUAJAVA L. Myrtaceae. Guava.

From Peru. Seeds presented by Dr. Wilson Popenoe, Research Department, United Fruit Co. Received November 25, 1929.

A thick-fleshed variety.

81850. POPULUS GENEROSA A. Henry. Salicaceae. Poplar.

From Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Cuttings presented by Prof. F. W. Broderick, Department of Horticulture and Forestry, Agricultural College, University of Manitoba. Received November 13, 1929.

According to its originator, Dr. Augustine Henry, this hybrid poplar is intermediate in characters between its parents, *Populus angulata* and *P. trichocarpa*. It is a rapid-growing, unusually vigorous tree with coarsely serrate leaves which are pale gray beneath.

For previous introduction see No. 62111.

81851. ADONIDIA MERRILLII Beccari (Normanbya merrillii Beccari). Phoenicaceae. Palm.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by P. J. Wester, Bureau of Agriculture, Manila. Received October 1, 1929.

Bonga de China or *bonga de Jolo*. A medium-sized palm with graceful somewhat curved pinnate leaves resembling the common betel-nut palm but not so tall. The crimson fruits, less than an inch long, are borne just below the leaves. In Manila this palm is grown as an ornamental.

For previous introduction see No. 73693.

81852. FRITILLARIA CAMSCHATENSIS (L.) Ker. Liliaceae. Black lily.

From Sapporo, Hokushu, Japan. Bulbs collected by P. H. Dorsett and W. J. Morse, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received October 1, 1929.

No. 1017. Obtained from the Sapporo Botanic Garden, September 2, 1929. A lilylike bulbous perennial with 1-flowered to 3-flowered stems 6 to 18 inches high.